

# BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS TEST

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Select the correct response from the questions below:

1. What are the main diseases of concern when discussing the blood borne pathogen standard?
  - a. HAV, HDV, HEV.
  - b. PVC, BVD, HIB.
  - c. PCP, H2O, CDC
  - d. HIV, HBV, HCV
2. *Universal precautions* refers to what?
  - a. Treating all bodily fluids as if it is infectious.
  - b. Wearing UV sunglasses outside.
  - c. Never leaving your house.
  - d. Protecting yourself against Universal aliens.
3. Describe the technique used to remove contaminated rubber gloves.
  - a. Have a co-worker assist you in removing the rubber gloves.
  - b. Skin to Skin, Rubber to Rubber.
  - c. Rubber to Rubber, Skin to Skin.
  - d. Rubber to Skin, Skin to Rubber.
4. The purpose of (rubber) gloving up is to what?
  - a. Provide a sterile environment.
  - b. Make you look professional.
  - c. Keep your fingerprints out of the scene.
  - d. Protect yourself.
5. If you are exposed to a bodily fluid, what is the *first* thing you should do?
  - a. Contact your supervisor.
  - b. Seek medical treatment.
  - c. Wash thoroughly.
  - d. Dial 911.
6. Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver.  
\_\_\_\_\_: True  
\_\_\_\_\_: False
7. Hepatitis B and C can be spread by.
  - a. Having unprotected sex with an infected person.
  - b. Blood-to-blood contact with an infected person.
  - c. Eating food or drinking water infected with feces.
  - d. Both a and b.
8. Only Hepatitis A can be spread by eating food or drinking water infected with feces.  
\_\_\_\_\_: True  
\_\_\_\_\_: False

9. How many days can Hepatitis C live in dry blood?
- 1 day
  - 4 days
  - 7 days
  - 14 days
10. What are the ways to protect oneself from Hepatitis A, B, or C?
- Using condoms.
  - Not sharing needles.
  - Not touching blood or objects with blood on them.
  - All of the above.
11. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is.
- A bacterial illness treated with antibiotics.
  - A virus which has no cure, but can be controlled with medicine.
  - The virus that causes AIDS.
  - Both b and c.
12. HIV is spread from person to person by.
- Shaking hands, kissing or hugging.
  - Unprotected anal, oral, or vaginal sexual contact.
  - Sharing needles to inject recreational drugs.
  - Both b and c.
13. HIV is not present in.
- Semen and vaginal fluids.
  - Sweat.
  - Blood.
  - Breast milk.
14. How long is the “window period” for positive HIV antibodies to give a person an accurate HIV test result?
- The day after possible infection.
  - Two weeks after possible infection.
  - Three months after possible infection.
  - One year after possible infection.
15. Having a sexually transmitted disease, hepatitis, or tuberculosis can increase the risk of getting a co-infection with HIV?
- \_\_\_\_\_: True
- \_\_\_\_\_: False
16. The most important parts of an effective infection control program are detecting TB disease early, and promptly isolating and treating people who have TB.
- \_\_\_\_\_: True
- \_\_\_\_\_: False
17. A person who has TB infection, but not TB disease, is infectious?
- \_\_\_\_\_: True
- \_\_\_\_\_: False
18. Injection of illicit drugs can increase the risk that TB infection will progress to TB disease?
- \_\_\_\_\_: True
- \_\_\_\_\_: False

19. HIV infection can increase the risk that TB infection will progress to TB disease?

\_\_\_\_\_: True

\_\_\_\_\_: False

20. What site of the human body is the most common site for TB disease?

a. Brain

b. Kidneys

c. Lungs

d. Liver

